

TYPES of DELAY LINE Networks

Example: $F = 4$ Input Lines ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$),
 $P = 2$ TTD States

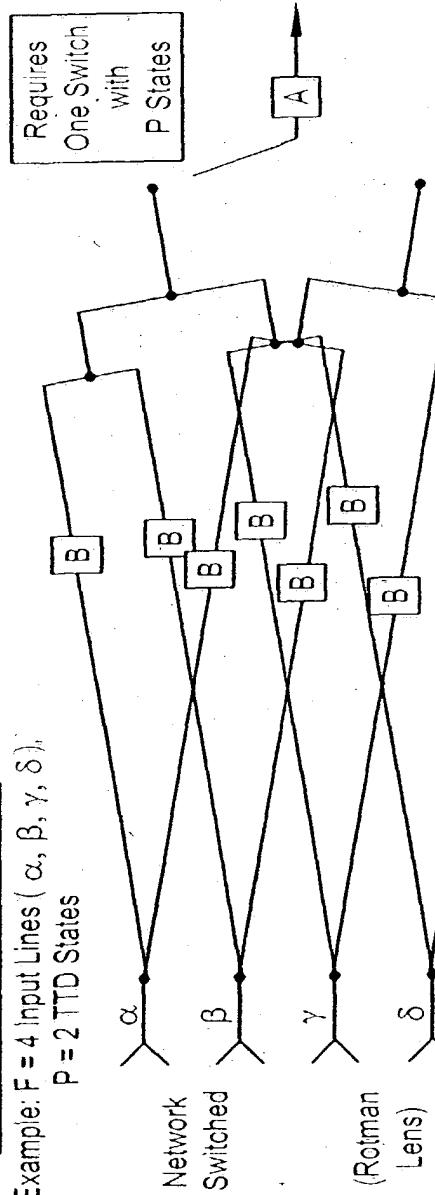


Figure 1a

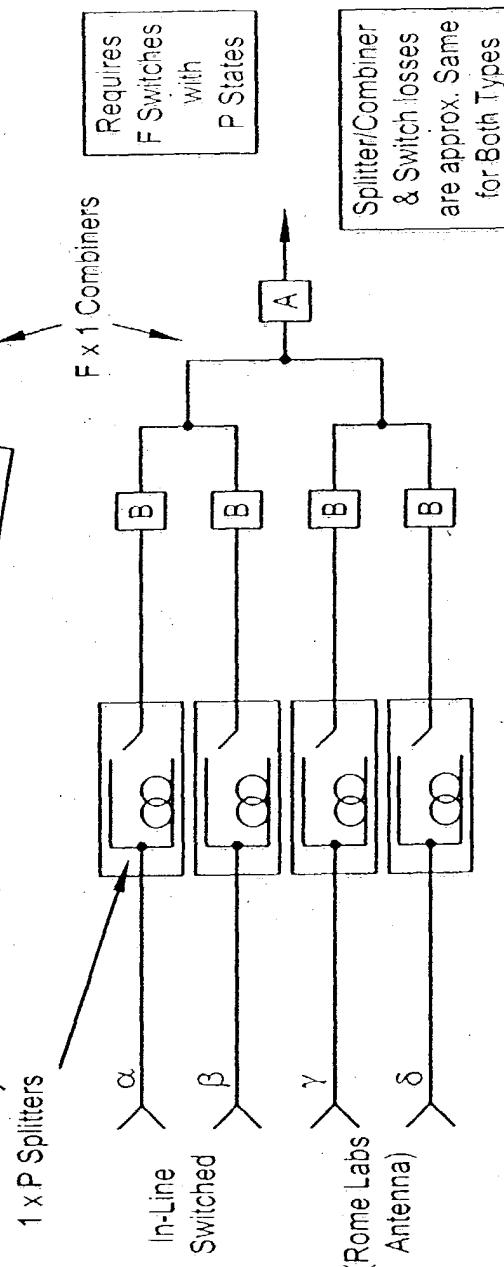
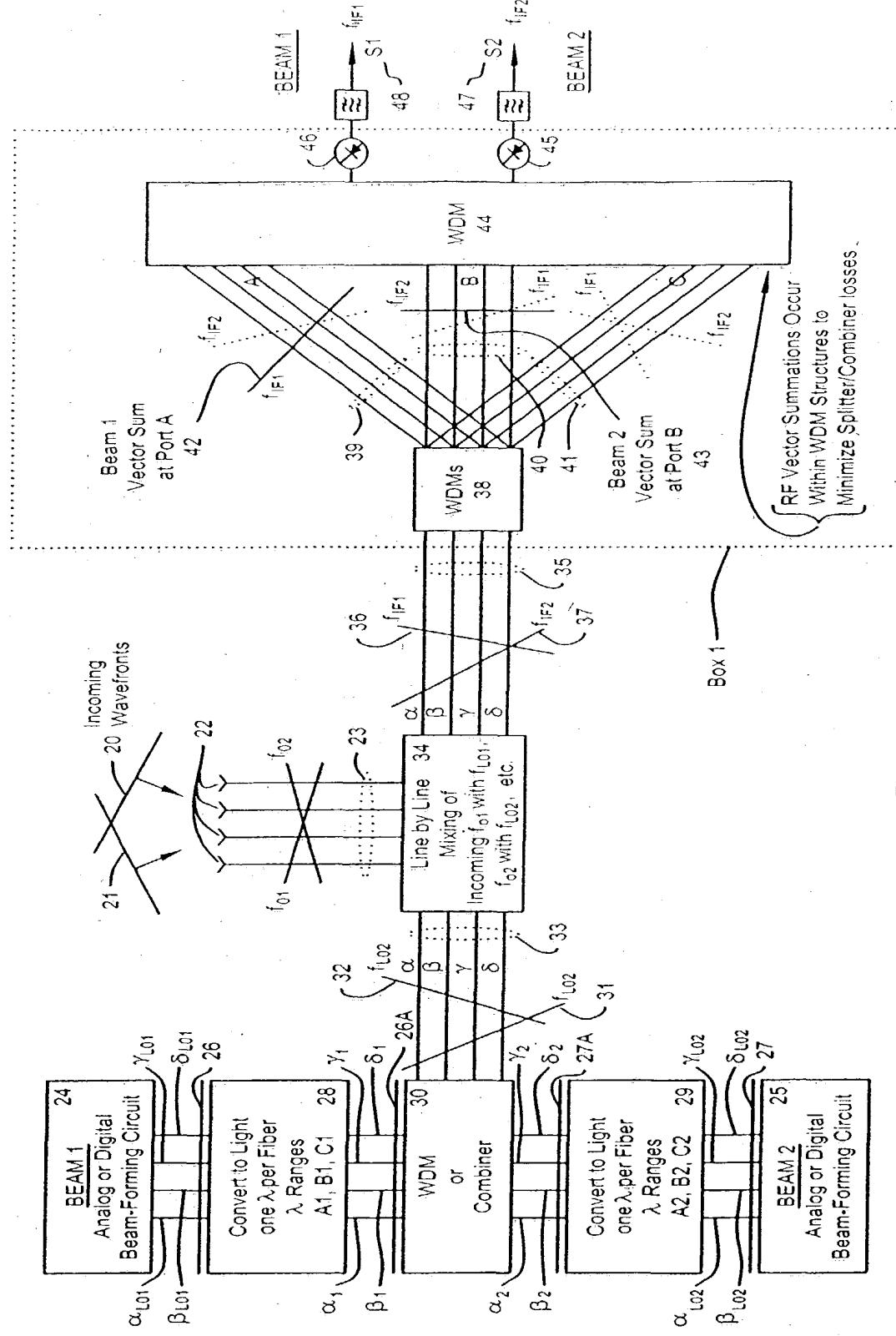


Figure 1b

PRIOR ART



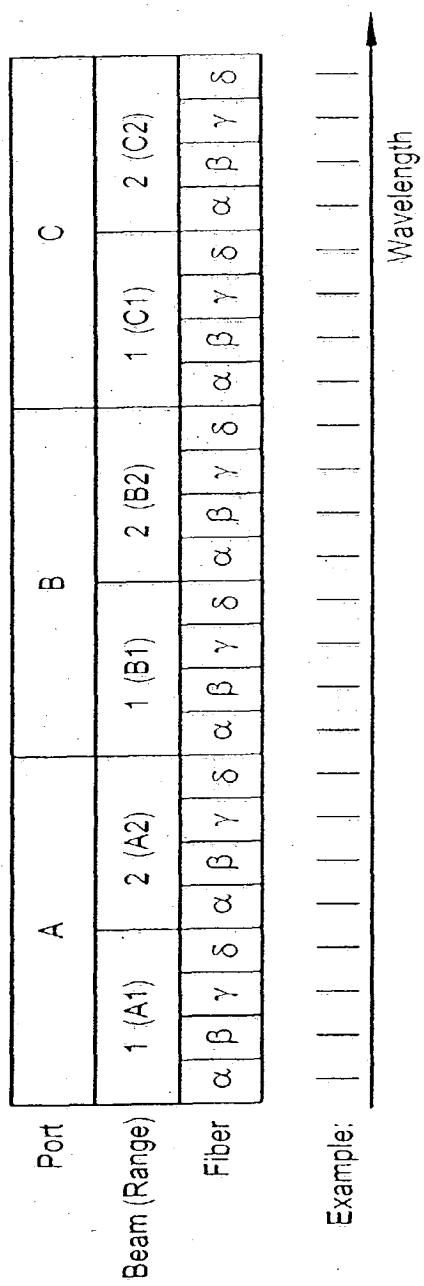
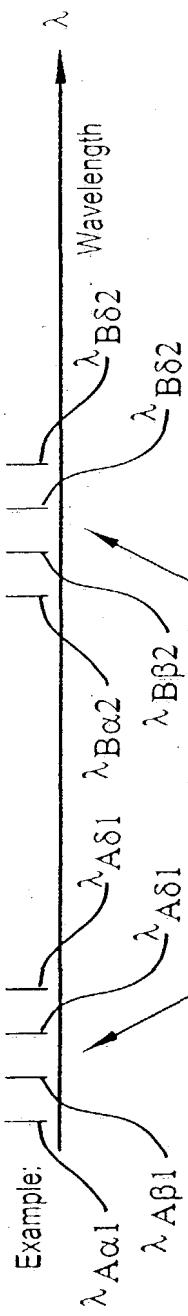


Figure 3a

Port	A	B	C
Beam (Range)	1 (A1) 2 (A2)	1 (B1) 2 (B2)	1 (C1) 2 (C2)
Fiber	α β	γ δ	α β γ δ
	α β	γ δ	α β γ δ



Beam 1 to Port A

Beam 2 to Port B

Figure 3b

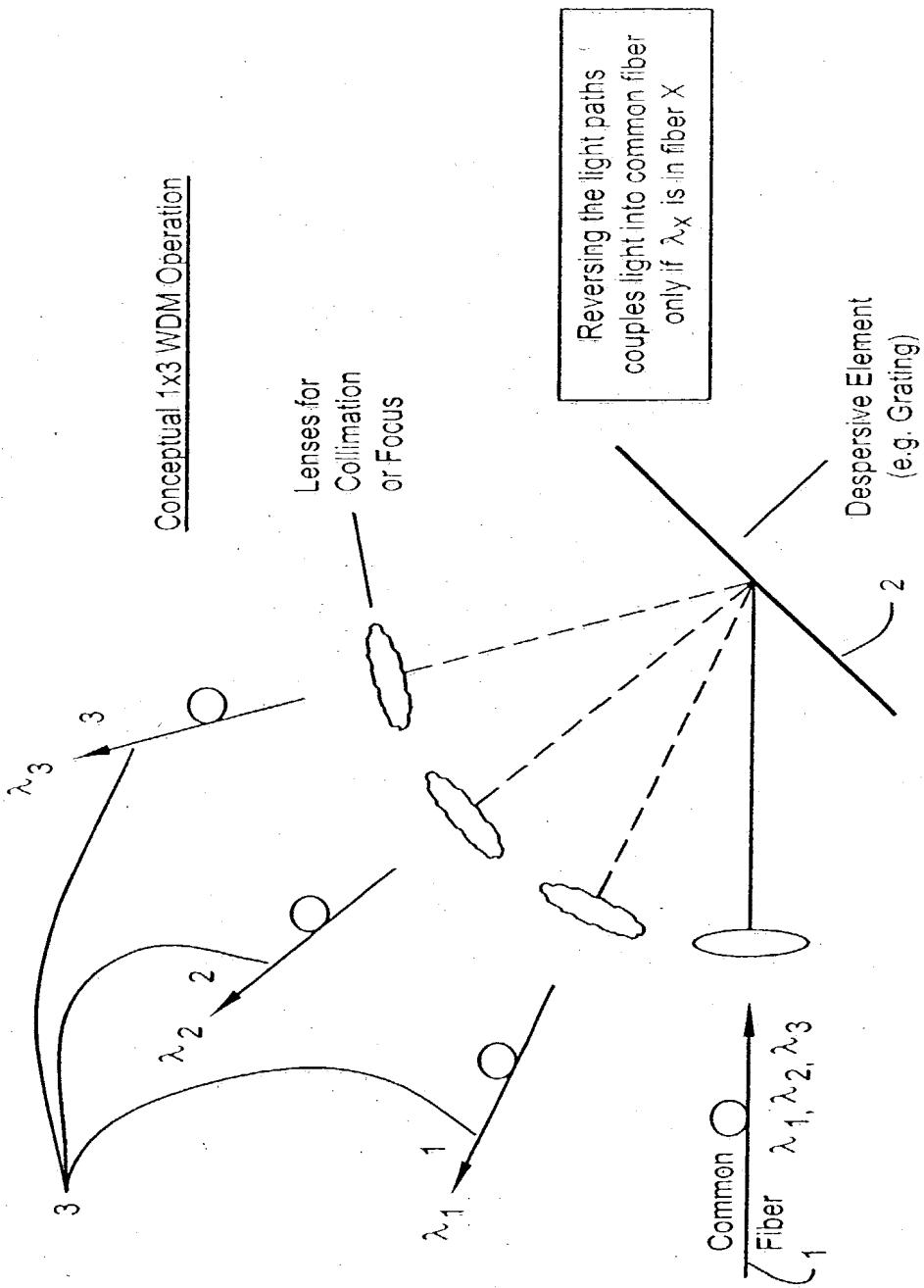


Figure 4

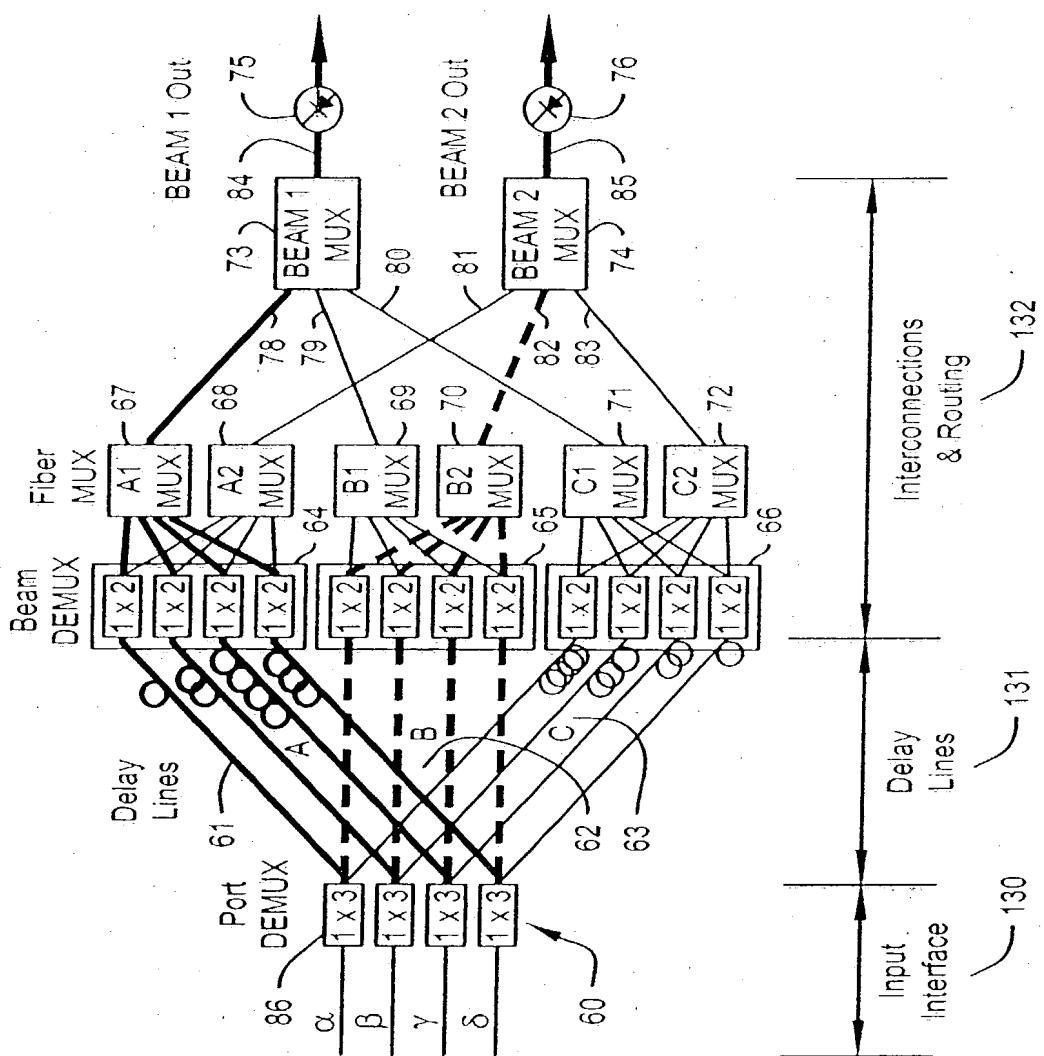


Figure 5

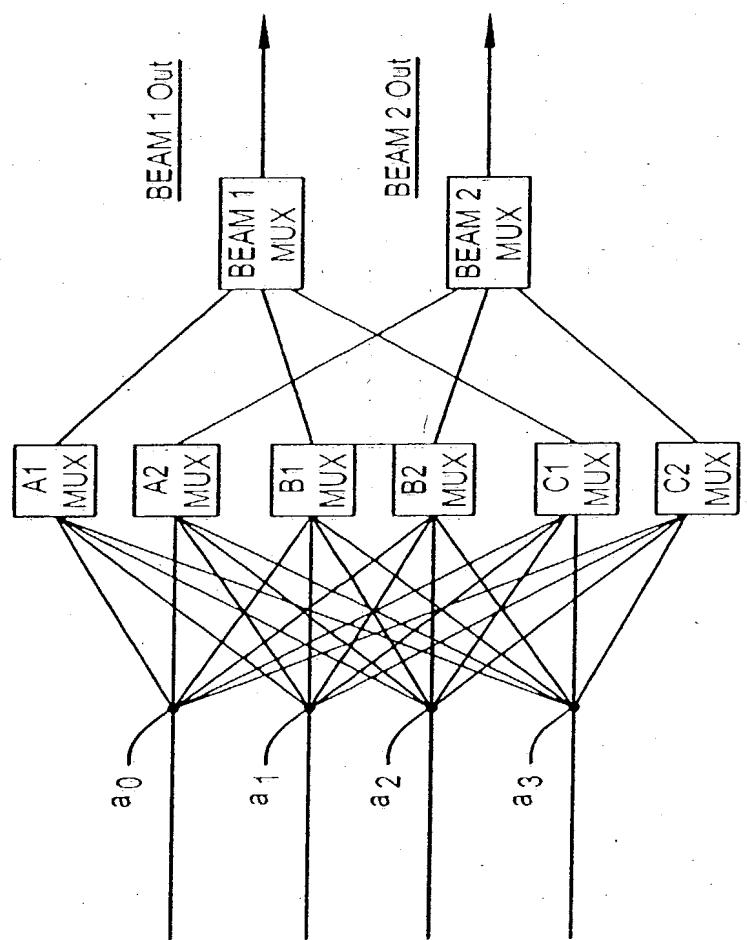


Figure 6

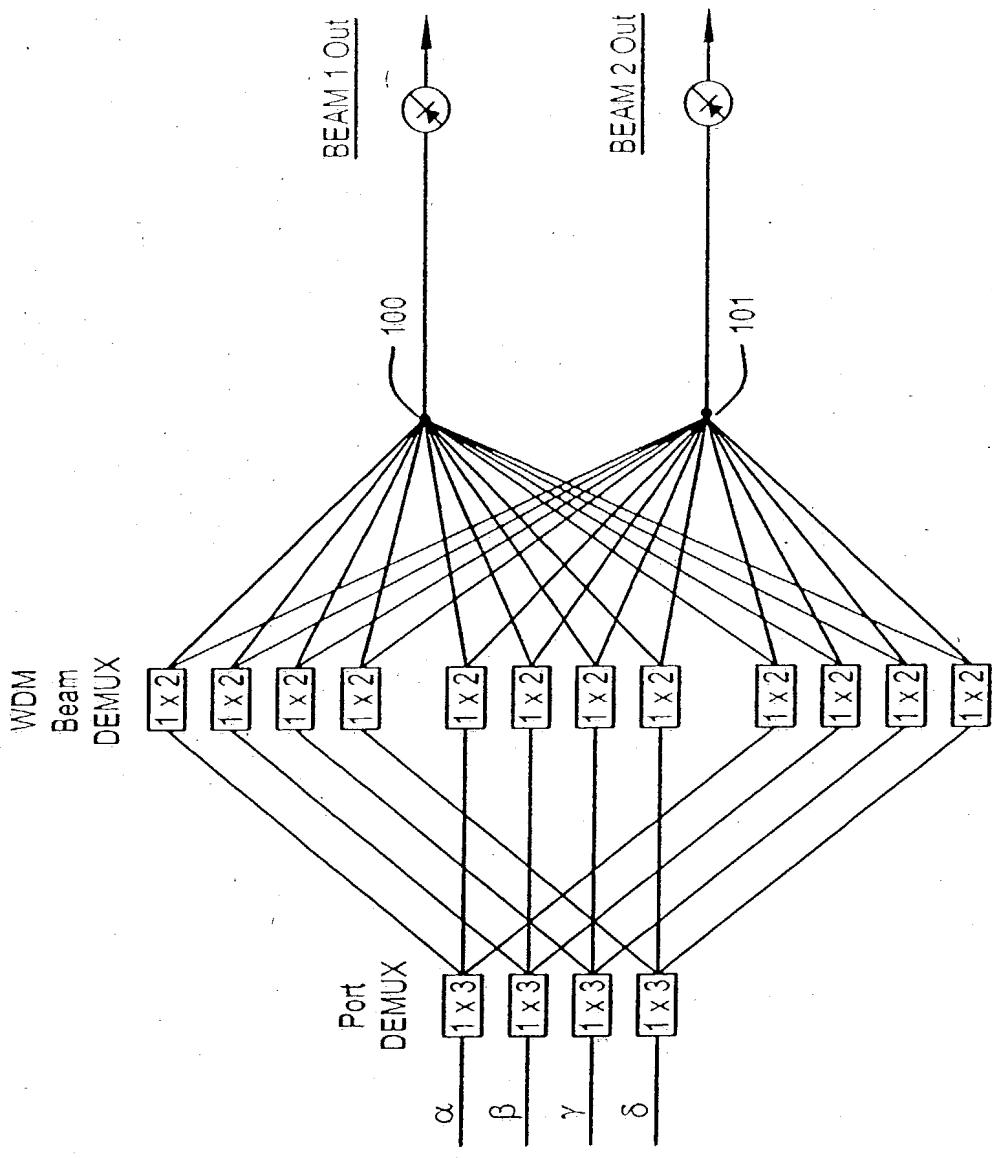


Figure 7

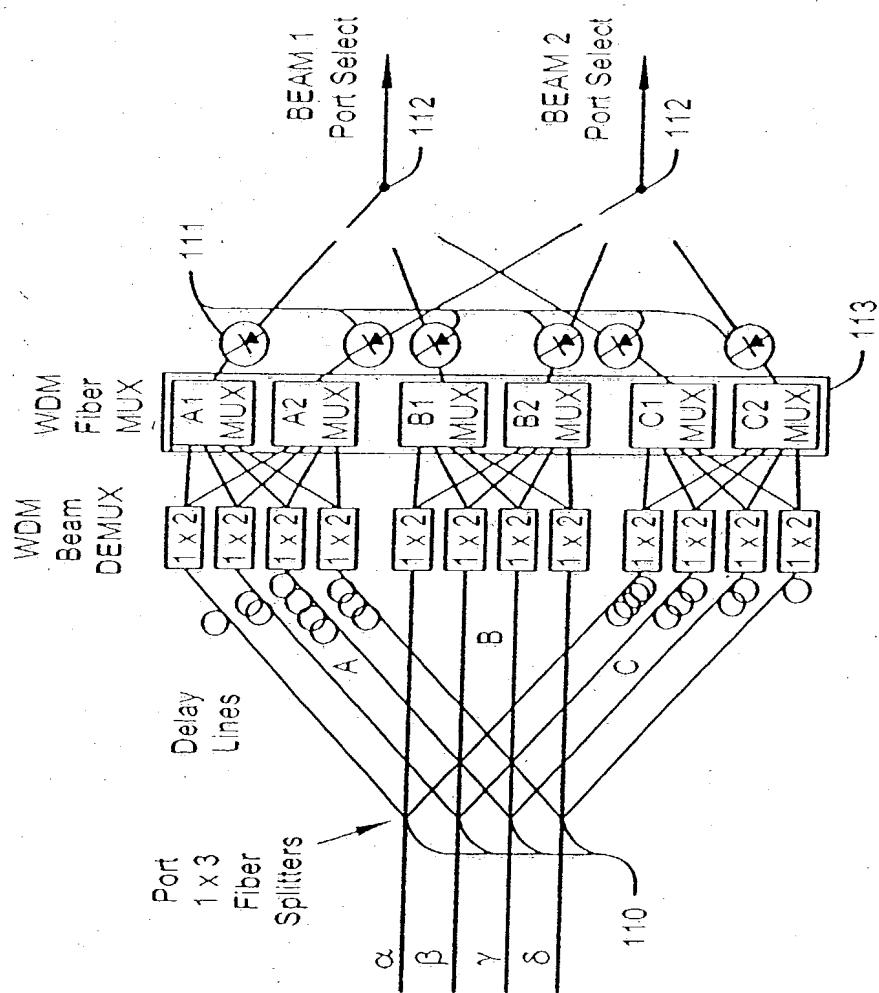


Figure 8

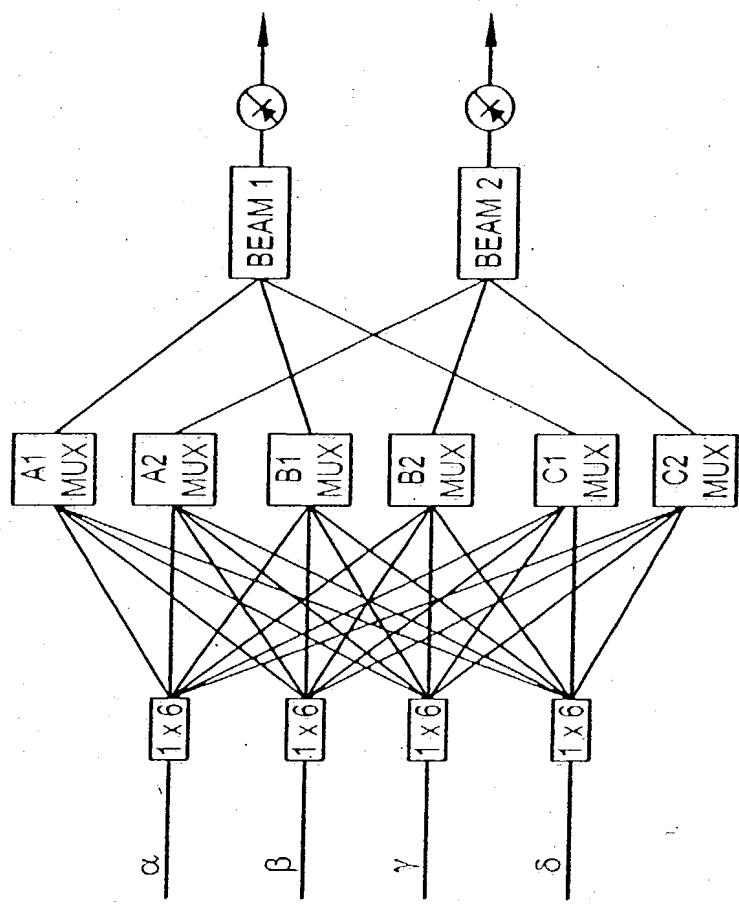


Figure 9

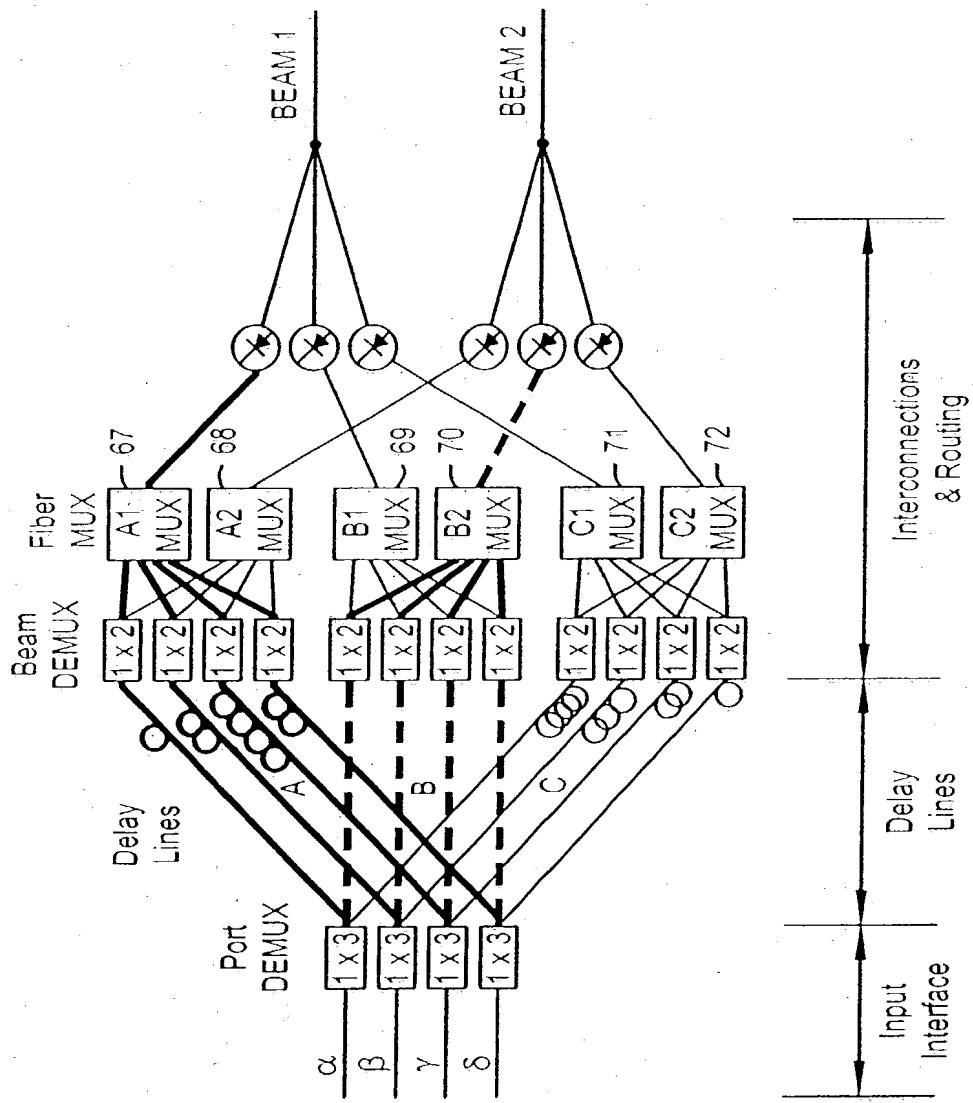


Figure 10

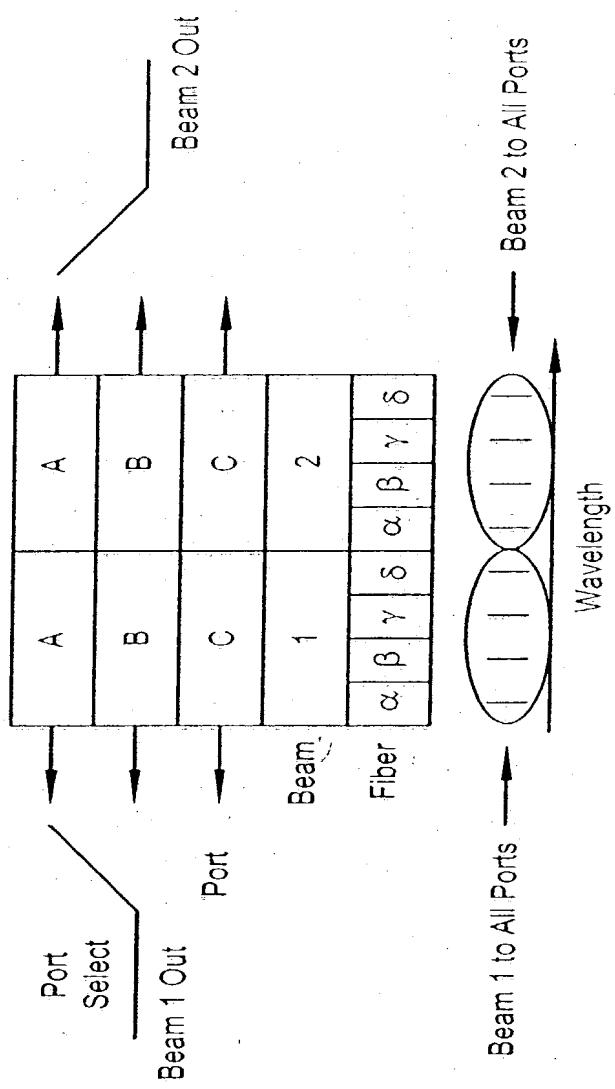


Figure 11

Fiber Connections in 2-D Network Switched Delay Lines

(Fiber Rotman Port)

Port connections for
One Fiber in Array

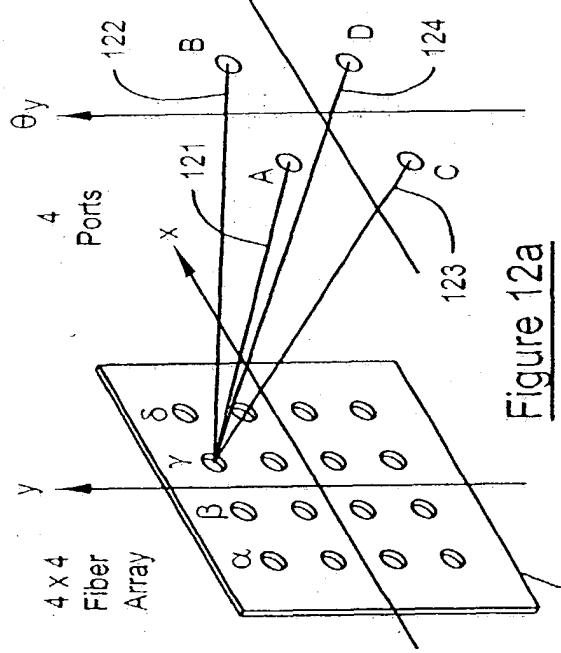


Figure 12a

For a given port, the delay paths differ by ΔL_x and ΔL_y
while passing from fiber to fiber in the array

Connections to Fiber Array
for One Rotman Port

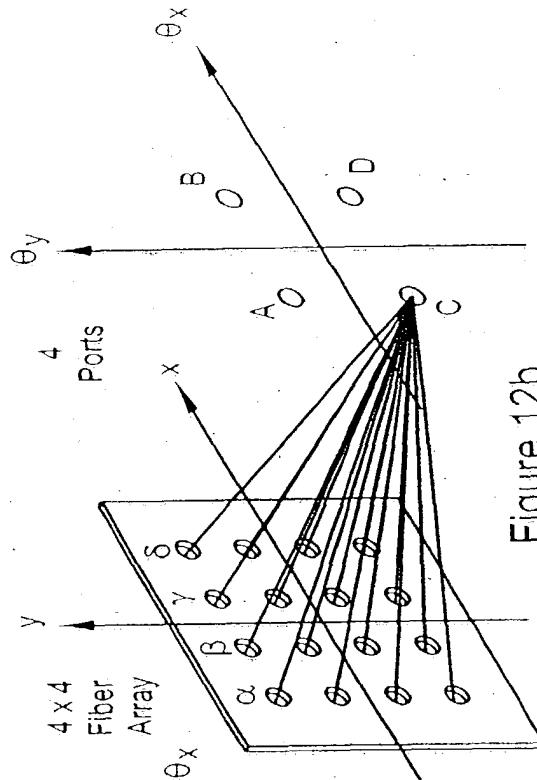


Figure 12b

$$\Delta L_x = (Dv/c)\sin \theta_x, \quad \Delta L_y = (Dv/c)\sin \theta_y,$$

D = Antenna element spacing
v = Light velocity in delay line
c = Light velocity in vacuum
 $\theta_x, \theta_y = x, y$ components of delay line scan angle

Figure 12

125

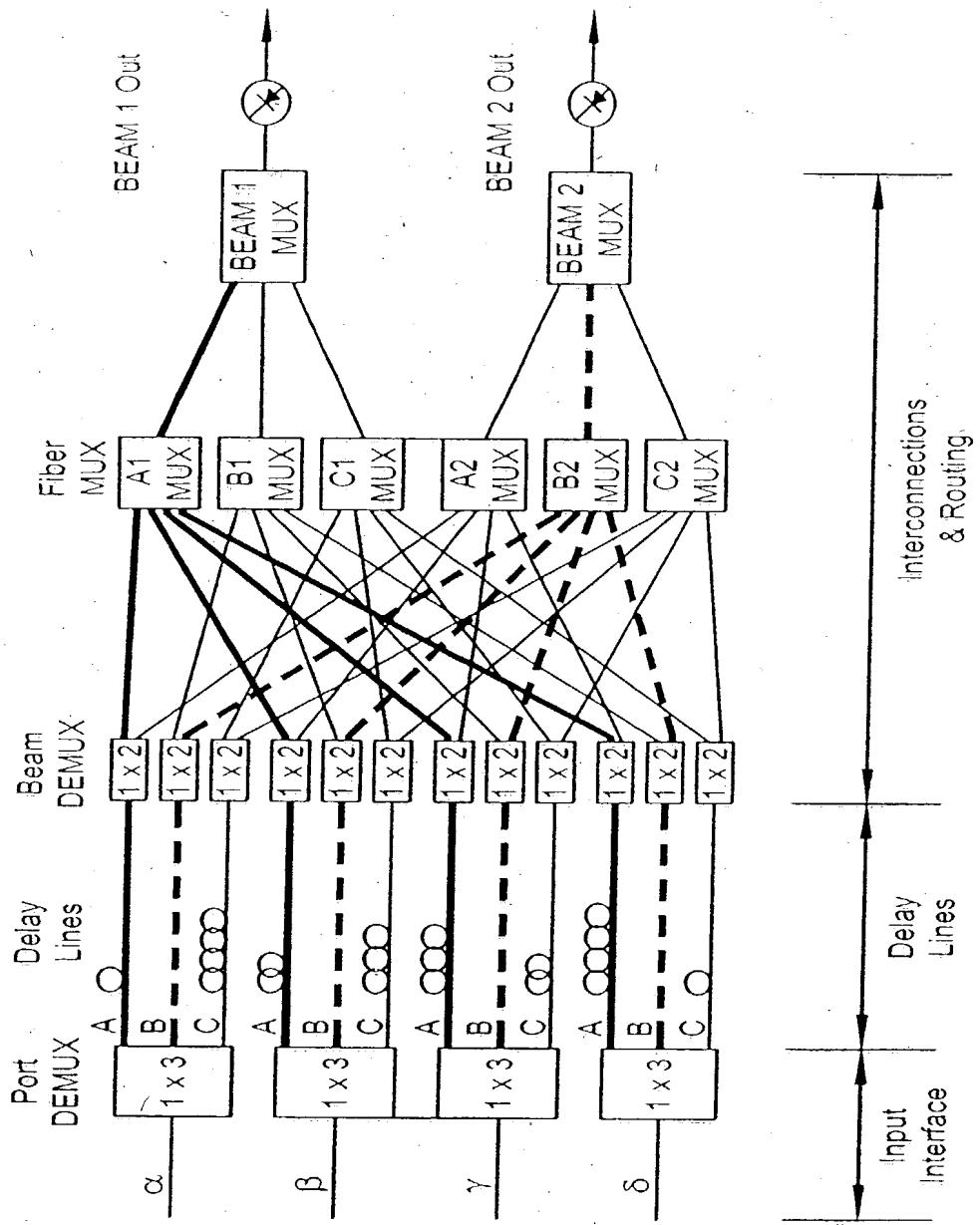


Figure 13

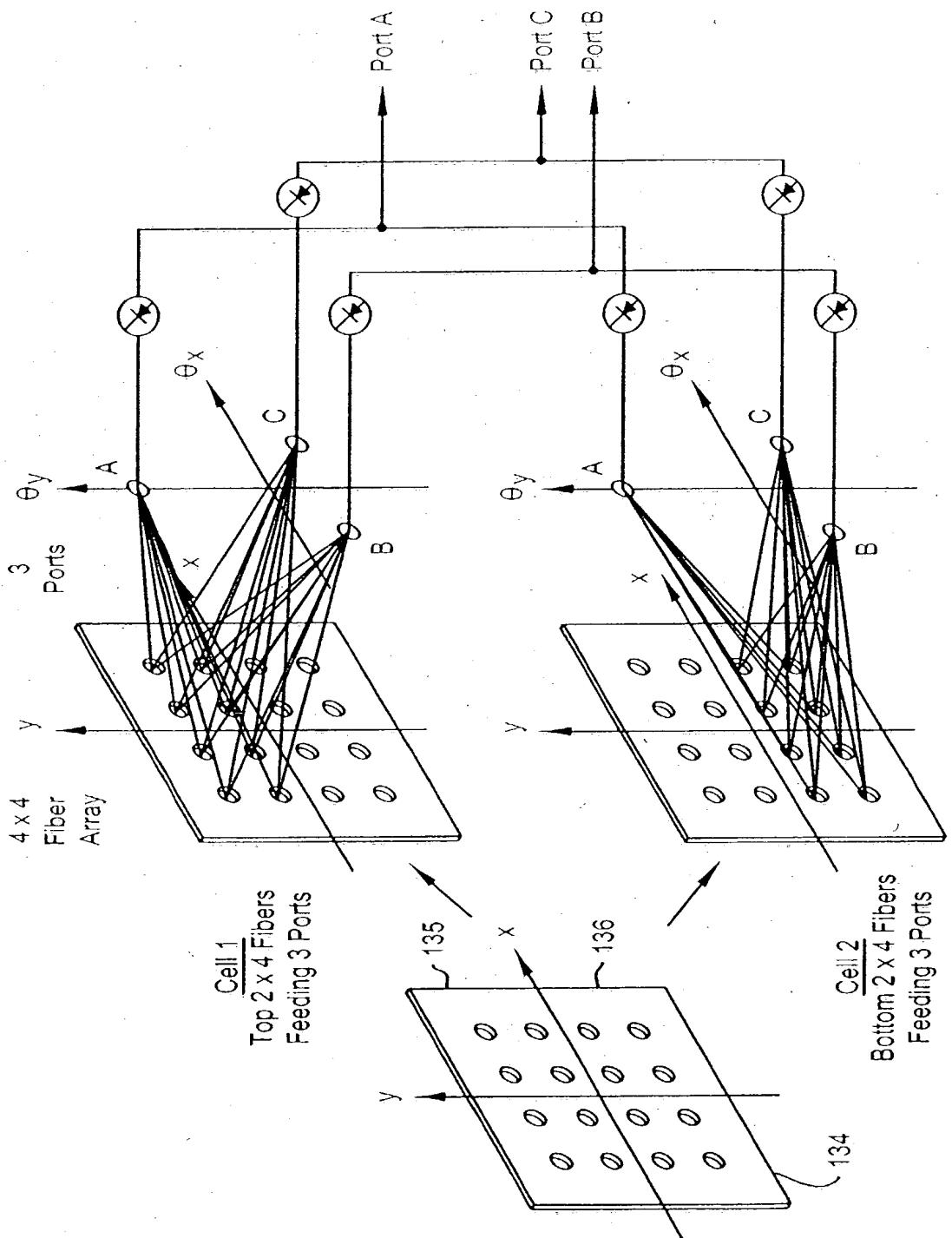


Figure 14

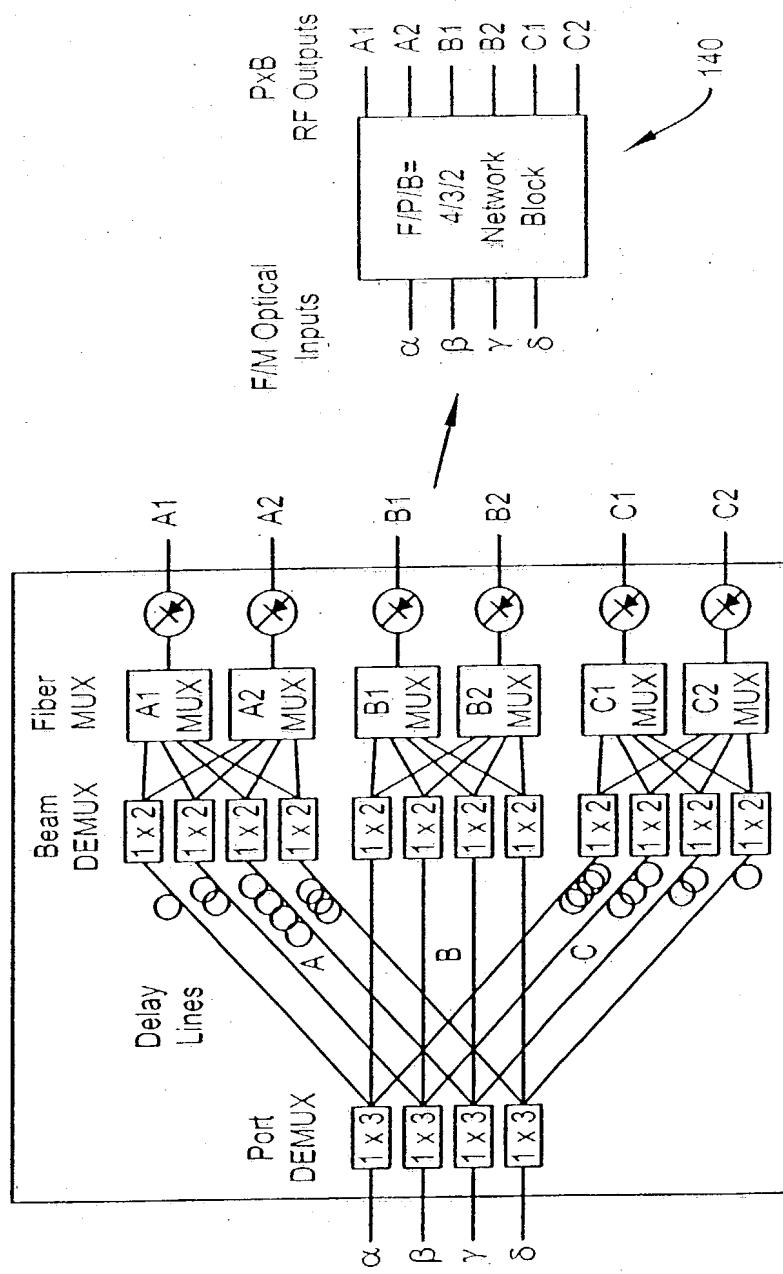
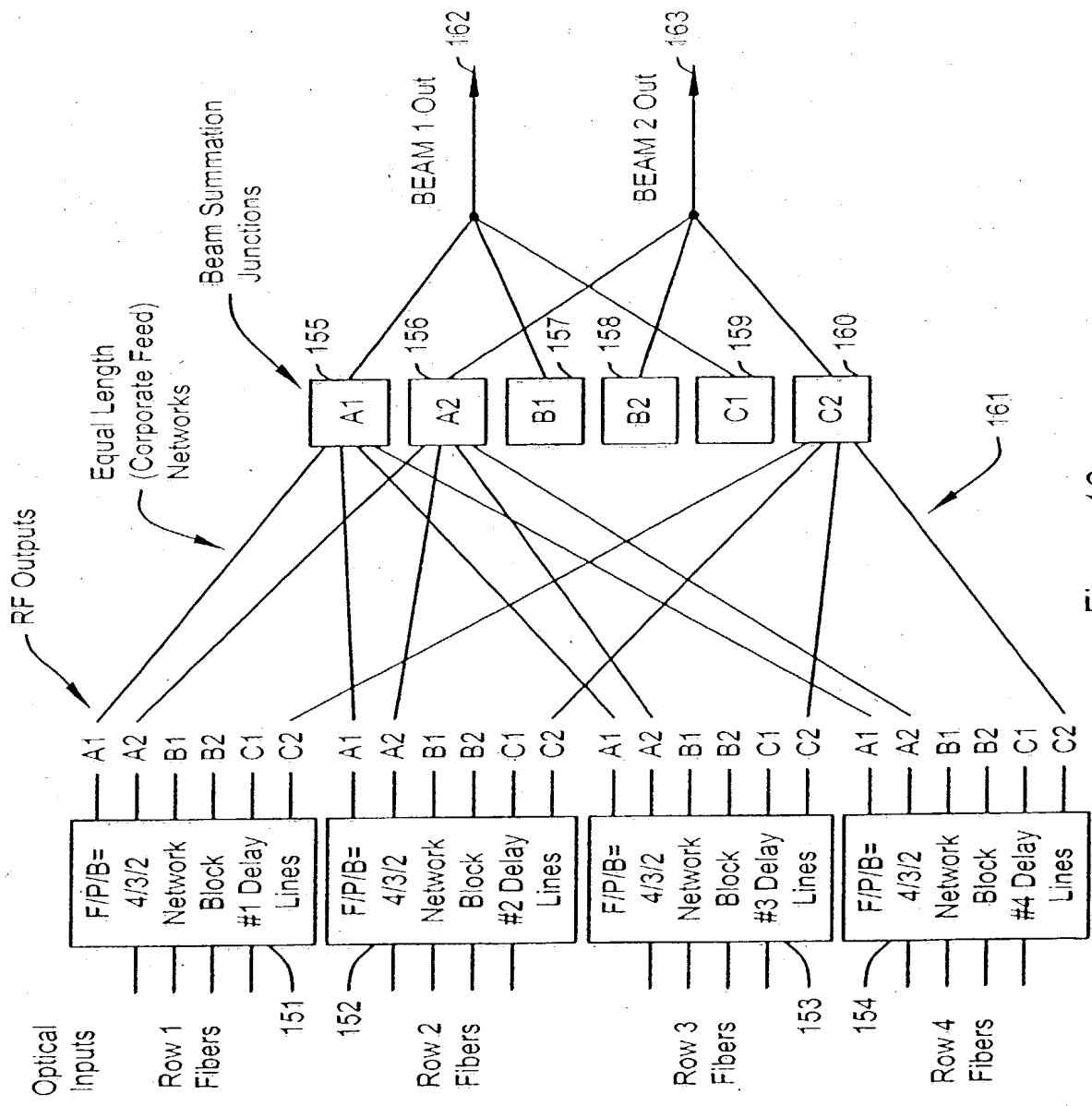


Figure 15a

Figure 15b



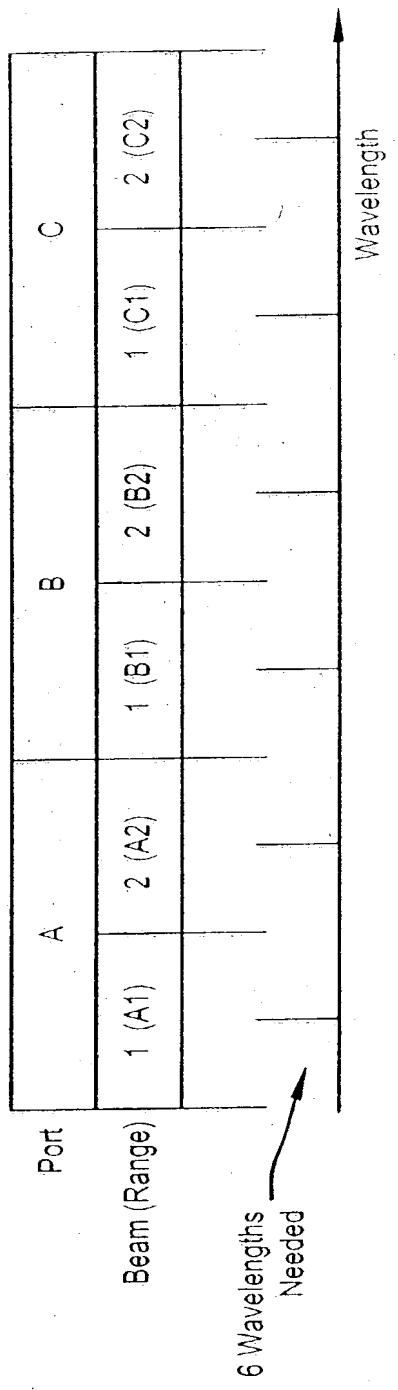


Figure 17

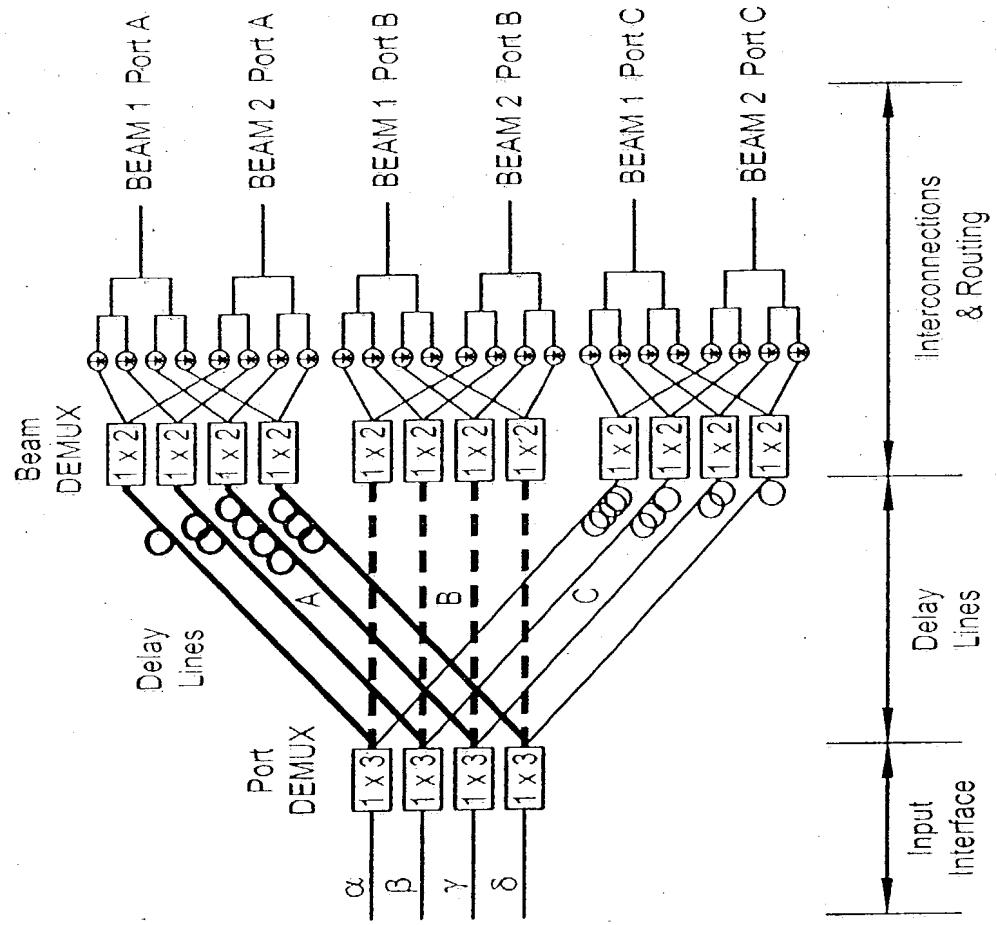


Figure 18

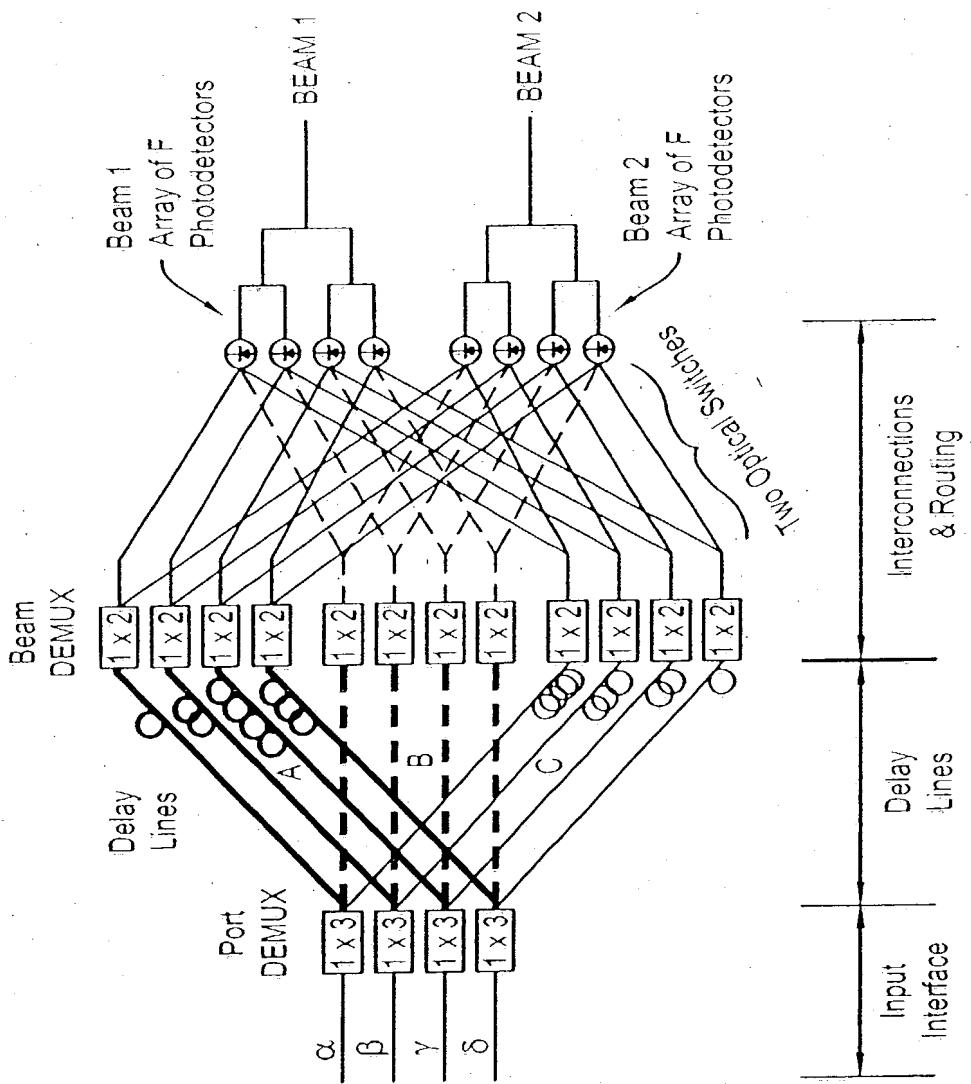


Figure 19